PIBS# 3432 e 06

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

2002-2003
Business Plan

Ontario

Message from the Minister

Hon. Chris Stockwell

As Minister of the Environment, I am pleased to share our 2002-2003 business plan. It reviews the ministry's many accomplishments over the past year and outlines our commitments and targets for the coming year.

Over the past year, we have become more strategic in our approach to managing the environment – a process that will establish Ontario as a leading environmental jurisdiction. We will continue to work hard to ensure the health of our environment and our communities, now and for the future.

The government of Ontario is committed to ensuring that the province has the toughest policies for safe, clean drinking water. Commissioner O'Connor's *Report on the Walkerton Inquiry* (Parts One and Two) provides a road map to water safety that focuses on protecting sources of water, the delivery of safe water from source to tap, tough regulations and sustainable infrastructure. The government has accepted all of the recommendations, and is fully committed to their implementation. As we move forward to implement this comprehensive framework for water safety, we will work closely with all those affected: the public, municipalities, water operators, environmentalists and conservation authorities.

Combatting smog and other forms of air pollution will continue to be a major focus. We have capped smog-causing emissions from the electricity sector and will soon cap air emissions from other major industries. We will also tighten deadlines for meeting provincial targets for reducing emissions.

We will also strengthen requirements for the treatment, movement and disposal of hazardous waste and implement the framework for cleaning up contaminated lands.

I hope you will join with us in our efforts to ensure Ontario remains a great place to live, work and play.

The Honourable Chris Stockwell
Minister of the Environment

Ministry Vision

The Ministry of the Environment will set the course in restoring, protecting and enhancing the environment to ensure public health, environmental quality and economic vitality.

We envision an Ontario where, through the ministry's leadership in environmental management, the quality of our environment is protected and enhanced. Our goal is to ensure public health and to sustain and improve our quality of life for future generations.

We are moving forward on a process of complex strategic change and renewal. Tough and effective enforcement will be combined with innovative new approaches to achieve better environmental outcomes. Leading-edge practices that foster continuous environmental improvement and innovation will be identified through wider and more effective collaboration with stakeholders - because environmental protection is a shared responsibility.

To fulfil this vision, the ministry sets clear policies, standards, rules and regulations to protect the environment and to encourage conservation activities. Along with monitoring the environment and enforcing these rules, the ministry looks for innovative approaches to complement legislation and regulations.

We will use environmental planning boundaries that are flexible in size and scope and make ecological sense to begin to address the complex challenges of today and to consider the cumulative impacts on human and ecosystem health. Our approach will be integrated across water, land and air.

We are improving our capacity to monitor environmental performance and share information. By taking a strategic approach to creating and managing knowledge and information, we will enhance our learning capacity and improve the quality of our decision-making.

This process of change requires strong partnerships and a shared vision – within and across the government, with the regulated community, environmental non-governmental organizations and the public – and a collective understanding of the environmental challenges we face and the impact of our decisions. We are moving with renewed commitment to improve the way we work with stakeholders and the public so that together we can identify priorities, generate new approaches and develop solutions that will make our vision a reality.

Core Businesses

Environmental Protection

The ministry safeguards our environment by working to ensure cleaner air, water and land, and healthier ecosystems for the people of Ontario.

The government has built a strong foundation of clear laws, stringent regulations, tough standards and rigorous permits and approvals. Guided by an ethic of continual improvement and a commitment to innovation and leadership in environmental management, we build on this foundation by working with others to help them move beyond compliance.

The ministry monitors pollution and restoration trends in an effort to determine the effectiveness of its activities and to assess risks to human health and the environment. In turn, this information is used to develop and implement environmental legislation, regulations, standards, policies, guidelines and programs to enhance environmental protection.

The ministry's inspection, investigation and enforcement activities are key components of achieving the government's environmental goals.

Conservation and Stewardship

The ministry encourages and provides guidance on environmentally sustainable use of water, land and resources to help everyone become better stewards of the environment.

The ministry fosters partnerships with industry, municipalities and others to reduce pollutants and waste, improve energy efficiency and conserve water. As well, the ministry recognizes that everyone benefits from more efficient use and conservation of available resources and that widespread use of new environmental technologies can contribute to a more efficient infrastructure and a strong, sustainable economy.

Annual Report on Key Achievements for 2001-2002

Protecting Air Quality

The government's comprehensive strategy to combat air pollution province-wide accelerated into high gear. The government implemented tough new air emissions limits and a reduction trading system for the electricity sector to cut emissions that cause smog and acid rain. The decision to require the Lakeview Generating Station to stop burning coal by April 2005 will prevent thousands of tonnes of smog and acid-rain causing pollutants from entering Ontario's air, and significantly cut mercury as well as greenhouse gas emissions which can contribute to global warming.

To ensure the environment is protected in Ontario's competitive electricity market environmental assessment requirements for new electricity projects now apply equally to public and private sector projects.

Emitters in all sectors are now required to monitor and report annually on 358 air contaminants. Ontario is one of the first jurisdictions in North America to require monitoring and public reporting on a full suite of key greenhouse gases linked to climate change. The new on-line emissions reporting registry — *OnAIR* — makes polluters more accountable to their neighbours and the broader public by providing regular information about emissions being put into the air.

Drive Clean's success in helping to clean the air we breathe continued. Since 1999, smog-causing emissions from vehicles in the Greater Toronto Area and Hamilton were reduced by 15.2 per cent and carbon monoxide emissions were reduced by 19.8 per cent by the end of 2001.

Protecting Water Quality

In keeping with our commitment to implement all of Justice O'Connor's recommendations, the government's clean water strategy moved forward on several fronts. By moving forward with implementing Commissioner O'Connor's recommendations, we are ensuring that water facilities provide safe drinking water while protecting the source waters that supply Ontario with drinking water.

Last year, the ministry completed 648 inspections on municipal water systems. New Certificates of Approval were issued to all municipalities thus ensuring that their water supply systems comply with the *Drinking Water Protection Regulation*.

The *Drinking Water Protection Regulation for Smaller Waterworks Serving Designated Facilities* places the most stringent requirements ever on facilities such as schools and nursing and retirement homes that have their own water supply.

The ministry, in partnership with conservation authorities, has set up over 140 monitoring sites across the province as part of the three-year, $6-million *Provincial Groundwater Monitoring Network*. The government also provided $10 million to municipalities and conservation authorities for groundwater studies – the largest single provincial investment in groundwater source protection in Ontario's history.

Protecting Ecosystems

Waste Diversion Ontario (WDO), the permanent, non-government corporation created under the *Waste Diversion Act, 2002*, will develop, implement and fund waste diversion programs. WDO's first task is to develop a sustainable funding plan for Ontario's municipal Blue Box program.

All hazardous waste generators doing business in Ontario must register their sites annually and pay a registration fee to offset the costs of managing the waste. Ontario's new electronic hazardous waste information network (HWIN) – the first of its kind in North America – is providing better service to generators, while providing immediate information on the creation, movement and disposal of hazardous waste.

By the end of March 2002 over 60 per cent of high level PCBs in storage had been destroyed (from the 1994 base line of 18,600 tonnes).

Tough Enforcement and Compliance

The Environmental SWAT Team was fully deployed and completed over 1,000 inspections of, among others, septage haulers, hazardous and solid waste haulers, and electro/metal platers.

Continuous Improvement in Pollution Prevention

To encourage industry to aim for higher levels of environmental performance, the ministry developed a pilot cooperative agreement with the Automotive Parts Manufacturers' Association that provides incentives for facilities to meet pollution reduction targets.

The ministry entered into compliance assistance agreements with the metal finishing sector and the auto-body repair industry. These two agreements place the onus on the industries to substantially improve their level of compliance. In return, the ministry will provide technical assistance and training.

The ministry and the Ministry of Natural Resources, working in partnership with Conservation Ontario, implemented six pilot projects designed to understand how to best manage environmental concerns on a watershed basis.

Key Commitments and Strategies for 2002-2003

Cleaner Air

As part of the government's clean air plan for the province, the ministry aims to implement stringent limits for smog and acid-rain causing emissions from all major industrial emitters in addition to the electricity sector. Proposals are in place for province-wide targets for emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) and sulphur dioxide (SO_2) to be accelerated from 2015 to 2010.

Thirty large industrial facilities will be required to assess the combined impact of air emissions from all on-site pollution sources. In addition, 315 air emission sources will be inspected.

Drive Clean, Ontario's vehicle emissions testing program, expanded on July 1, 2002 to cover the entire southern Ontario smog zone. The Smog Patrol that complements this program will be strengthened to help inspect more polluting vehicles and enforce Ontario's vehicle emissions requirements.

The ministry is taking steps to improve its smog notification system by adding fine particulate matter (PM2.5) to its Air Quality Index to give the public better information to protect their health.

Cleaner Water

The government of Ontario is committed to ensuring that the province has the toughest policies for safe, clean drinking water. The ministry will continue to implement Commissioner O'Connor's comprehensive framework for water safety. One government priority is moving forward with the proposed *Safe Drinking Water Act* that responds to more than half of Commissioner O'Connor's Part Two Report recommendations. Another priority is proceeding with the proposed *Sustainable Water and Sewage Systems Act* to ensure that municipal water systems are adequately financed.

The ministry's annual municipal water system inspection program will be strengthened by doubling the number of dedicated inspectors and by re-inspecting within one year any facility that was found to be deficient. Annual inspections of all municipal water systems will continue but now one out of every three inspections will be unannounced. The ministry will develop comprehensive mandatory training programs to help municipal water system operators do their job more effectively.

The ministry will introduce a new Web-based drinking water information system to help the ministry and municipalities meet the shared commitment of ensuring safe, clean drinking water for the people of Ontario.

The ministry will finalize proposed amendments to the *Wells Regulation* (O. Reg. 903) including, among others, mandatory training and education for people who construct wells, re-testing license holders every three years and tougher standards for well construction. These tougher standards would make Ontario a leading jurisdiction in North America for well construction.

The *Nutrient Management Act, 2002,* a key component of the government's clean water strategy, will enhance water protection by addressing the environmental effects of agricultural practices related to nutrient management. The ministry and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food will consult with stakeholders on regulations for managing materials containing nutrients applied on land, including manure, commercial fertilizer, sewage biosolids, and pulp and paper sludge.

The government announced the $50 million Clean Water Legacy Trust and the Clean Water Centre of Excellence in Walkerton to provide access to the best scientific knowledge, research and technology and training in the management and monitoring of our safe drinking water.

Last year, the government announced it will invest $50 million over five years to clean up the Great Lakes. This investment includes a grant of over $2.7 million to the Great Lakes Renewal Foundation that over the coming year will help kick off local partnerships in Areas of Concern, as well as other projects that will help implement actions under the 2002 Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem.

The ministry will work with municipalities, researchers and individuals to develop an automated system that would enable monitoring and reporting of some kinds of water contamination and notifying those responsible for maintaining water systems.

The new high-tech monitoring vessel, an important component of Ontario's environmental monitoring strategy, will monitor water quality in the near-shore areas of the Great Lakes, and respond to emergencies.

Cleaner Land

The ministry is working with stakeholders to develop regulations that will specify the extent of protection from environmental orders for municipalities and others involved with brownfield properties. These regulations would be a major step toward implementing the government's Smart Growth strategy, and kick-starting the clean up and redevelopment of brownfield sites.

The ministry will complete its accelerated review of current quality standards and testing requirements for sewage biosolids and pulp and paper sludge. This review will form the basis for strengthening requirements and practices relating to the spreading of these materials.

Healthier Ecosystems

A discussion paper was released on pre-treatment requirements for hazardous waste destined for land disposal. Feedback on this discussion paper will be used to develop a regulation to further harmonize Ontario's waste management requirements with those of the U.S. and reduce the amount of hazardous waste imported into the province.

Last year, the government launched a comprehensive plan to handle the disposal and elimination of hazardous wastes. The ministry plans to finalize two regulations. One would set requirements for the handling, transportation and treatment of biomedical waste; the other would require the destruction of 99,000 tonnes of PCBs currently in storage within three years.

The ministry also plans to finalize a proposed regulation that would require the phase-out of the existing 45 hospital incinerators in the province thus removing a major source of mercury emissions and one of the province's largest emitters of dioxins and furans.

Effective Enforcement

Regulations will be finalized that would enable the ministry to impose administrative monetary penalties for a broad range of clear and simple infractions. The proposed regulations are part of the shift toward using a variety of tools to ensure environmental compliance.

Working in partnership with the district offices, the Environmental SWAT Team will continue to strenuously enforce Ontario's environmental laws through targetting specific sectors of concern—those that have high non-compliance rates and/or may have significant impacts on public health and the environment.

Together, district staff, the Environmental SWAT Team and the Smog Patrol will complete over 7,700 planned inspections using a range of enforcement tools to achieve compliance, protect human health and increase environmental protection.

Continuous Improvement

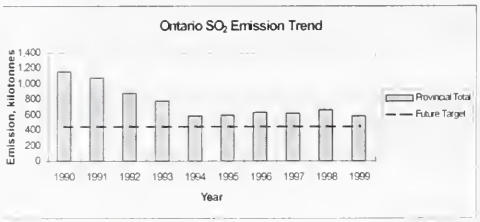
The ministry will continue to develop partnerships and test initiatives to encourage businesses to go beyond existing environmental standards.

Building on the advances made this past year, the ministry will continue developing its comprehensive environmental monitoring and reporting framework to support ministry planning and decision-making, help identify emerging issues, and enable transparency and easy public access.

Key Performance Measures

Core Business: Environmental Protection

1. a) Reductions in Ontario-based SO2 emissions



Ministry Contribution

- Regulation to implement a Cap, Credit and Trade Program to provide incentives for reducing emissions of SO_2.
- Continue to demonstrate national leadership by developing reduction measures to help meet 50% reduction of SO_2 beyond Countdown Acid Rain cap by 2015.
- Implement monitoring component of regulations for prescribed industrial and commercial emitters.
- Requiring industry and commercial sectors to monitor and report SO_2 emissions by O. Reg. 127/01.

What does the graph show?

- The graph shows the emission reductions achieved from the following programs and initiatives:
  - Countdown Acid Rain Program
  - Cleaner Vehicle / Cleaner Fuel Initiatives
  - Emission reduction under the Ontario Anti-Smog Action Plan
  - Drive Clean Vehicle Inspection Program
  - Combustion Turbine Program
- SO_2 emissions were 605kt in 1999, which is 32% below the countdown acid rain limit of 885kt.

2002-2003 Commitments

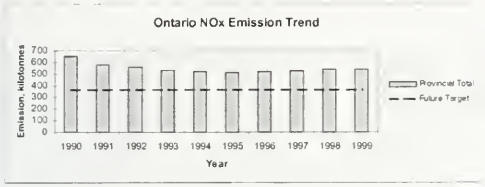
- Through the Select Targets for Air Compliance (STAC) program, require 30 large industrial facilities to undertake comprehensive air emission inventories.
- Inspect 315 air emission sources.

Long-term Target

- 50% reduction in SO_2 by 2015 from current countdown acid rain limit (885kt annually).

Core Business: Environmental Protection

1. b) Reductions in Ontario-based NOx emissions



Ministry Contribution

- Further reduce ground level ozone and fine particulate matter (PM), and their precursors, NOx, VOC and SO_2 with the Anti-Smog Action Plan (ASAP).
- Establish NOx emission limits for the electricity sector prior to opening of market.
- Regulation to implement a Cap, Credit and Trade Program to provide incentives for reducing emissions of NOx.

What does the graph show?

- The graph shows the emission reductions achieved from the following programs and initiatives:
  - Countdown Acid Rain Program
  - Gasoline Volatility Regulation
  - Cleaner Vehicle / Cleaner Fuel Initiatives
  - Emission reduction under the Ontario Anti-Smog Action Plan
  - Drive Clean Vehicle Inspection Program
  - Combustion Turbine Program
- NOx emissions were 544kt in 1999, which is 17% below the 1990 levels. Increases in 1998 and 1999 are due to increased economic activity and the 1998 nuclear refurbishment work, which required the increased use of coal plants.

2002-2003 Commitments

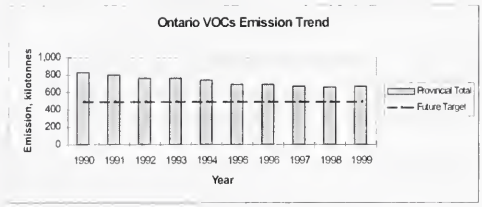
- Through the Select Targets for Air Compliance (STAC) program, require 30 large industrial facilities to undertake comprehensive air emission inventories.
- Inspect 315 air emission sources.
- Develop and refine administrative mechanisms for operation of the regulation governing emissions in the electricity sector and emission trading.

Long-term Target

- 25% reduction in NOx emissions by 2005; 45% reduction by 2015 (1990 base = 659kt).

Core Business: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

1.c) Reductions in Ontario-based VOC emissions



Ministry Contribution

- Further reduce ground level ozone and fine particulate matter (PM) by the emission of their precursors NOx, VOC, and SO_2 with the plan for emission reductions in industry section.
- Requiring industry and commercial sectors to monitor and report on VOC emissions by O. Reg. 127/01.

What does the graph show?

- The graph shows the emission reductions achieved from the following programs and initiatives:
  - Gasoline Volatility Regulation
  - Cleaner Vehicle / Cleaner Fuel Initiatives
  - Emission reduction under the Ontario Anti-Smog Action Plan
  - Drive Clean Vehicle Inspection Program
  - Combustion Turbine Program
- VOC emissions were 688kt in 1999, which is 21% below the 1990 level.

2002-2003 Commitments

- Through the Select Targets for Air Compliance (STAC) program, require 30 large industrial facilities to undertake comprehensive air emission inventories.
- Inspect 315 air emission sources.

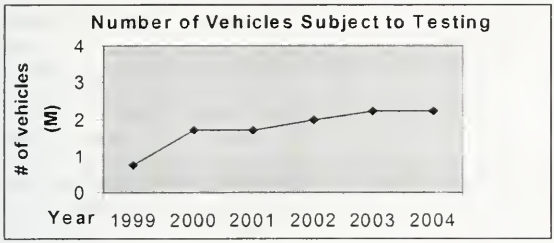
Long-term Target

- 25% reduction in VOC emissions by 2005; 45% reduction by 2015 (1990 base = 868kt).

Core Business: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

1.d) Drive Clean inspections

Drive Clean Inspections



Ministry Contribution

- Ontario's Drive Clean program has reduced smog-causing emissions from light duty vehicles in the Phase I area in 1999-2001 by 15.2% or approximately 14,800 tonnes, and in the Phase 2 area, in the start-up year 2001, by 6.1% or approximately 3,500 tonnes.
- In the two phases, Ontario's Drive Clean program has reduced emissions of carbon monoxide (CO), an air toxic, by a total of approximately 139,000 tonnes, and a carbon dioxide (CO_2), a greenhouse gas, by a total of approximately 47,000 tonnes.
- In the two phases up to the end of 2001, more than 5 million Drive Clean tests performed, with annual average failure rates ranging from approximately 12% to 16%.

What does the graph show?

- The graph shows the projected number of additional vehicles that will be tested starting in July 2002, when Drive Clean expands to the entire Southern Ontario smog zone.

2002-2003 Commitments

- Inspection of 2.5 to 2.75 million vehicles

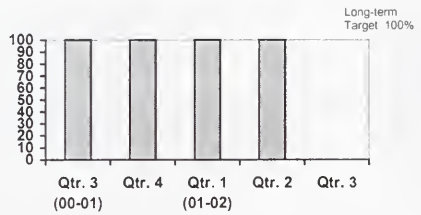
Long-term Target

- Smog-causing emissions (NOx and VOC) from vehicles will be reduced by 36,000-44,000 tonnes over the life of the Drive Clean program (using 1999 vehicle emission inventory).
- Drive Clean will reduce CO_2 (greenhouse gas emissions) by approximately 100,000 tonnes over the life of the program.

Core Business: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

2. a) Cleaner Water—Quality of drinking water
Quarterly Reporting by Municipalities

% of Municipal Water Systems Submitting Reports



Note: Graph demonstrates part-year baseline results (Aug. 00 to March 01, and April 01 through Jan. 02). Following years results will be on an annual fiscal full-year basis based on year 2001-02 inspection results.

Ministry Contribution

- Administration of toughened penalties.
- Groundwater protection investments.
- SuperBuild investments in infrastructure
- Inspect all of the Province's municipal water treatment plants.
- Review the Drinking Water Surveillance Program.
- Monitor regulatory compliance using quarterly reports submitted by municipalities.

What does the graph show?

- The percentage of municipal water systems submitting quarterly reports to the Ministry on a quarter-by-quarter basis.

2002-2003 Commitments

- Inspect all of the province's municipal water treatment plants including announced and unannounced inspections.

Long-term Target

- Continuous improvement towards the provision of safe drinking water to 100% of the Ontario population.

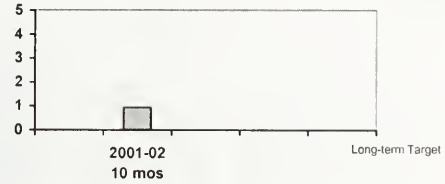
(Baseline of year 2000 inspection results).

Core Business: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

2. b) Cleaner Water-- Quality of drinking water

Percentage of Reported incidents of adverse water quality test results caused by microbiological parameters.

% of Reported Incidents of Adverse Water Quality Test Results Caused by Microbiological Parameters (in Municipal Water Systems)



Note: Scale is up to 5 Percent

Ministry Contribution

- Administration of toughened penalties.
- Groundwater protection investments.
- SuperBuild investments in infrastructure
- Inspect all of the Province's municipal water treatment plants.
- Review the Drinking Water Surveillance Program.
- Monitor regulatory compliance using quarterly reports submitted by municipalities.

What does the graph show?

- The percentage of reported incidents of adverse water quality test results are based on the health-based requirements of O. Reg. 459/00, Schedule 6. Between April 2001 and December 2001 the percentage of reported incidents is 1 percent of all tests taken. The graphical representation may change in future years to reflect the results of implementing the Designated Facilities regulation and other regulatory measures.

2002-2003 Commitments

- Inspect all of the province's municipal water treatment plants.
- Development of compliance strategy for new Designated Facilities Regulation.

Long-term Target

- Continuous improvement towards the provision of safe drinking water to 100% of the Ontario population.

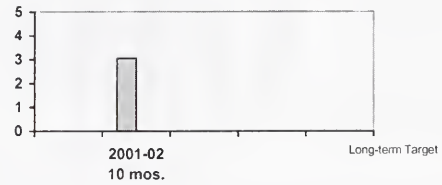
(Baseline of year 2000 inspection results).

Core Business: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

2. c) Cleaner Water-- Quality of drinking water

Percentage of Reported incidents of adverse water quality test results caused by chemical parameters.

% of Reported Incidents of Adverse Water Quality Test Results Caused by Chemical Parameters (in Municipal Water Systems)



Note: Scale is up to 5 percent.

Ministry Contribution

- Administration of toughened penalties.
- Groundwater protection investments.
- SuperBuild investments in infrastructure
- Inspect all of the Province's municipal water treatment plants.
- Review the Drinking Water Surveillance Program.
- Monitor regulatory compliance using quarterly reports submitted by municipalities.

What does the graph show?

- The percentage of reported incidents of adverse water quality test results are based on the health-based requirements for chemical, physical, radiological substances of O. Reg. 459/00, Schedules 4 and 5. Between April 2001 and December 2001 the percentage of reported incidents is 3 percent of all tests taken. The graphical representation may change in future years to reflect the results of implementing the Designated Facilities regulation and other regulatory measures.

2002-2003 Commitments

- Inspect all of the province's municipal water treatment plants.
- Development of compliance strategy for new Designated Facilities Regulation.

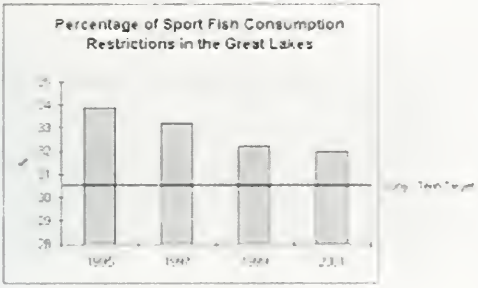
Long-term Target

- Continuous improvement towards the provision of safe drinking water to 100% of the Ontario population.

(Baseline of year 2000 inspection results).

Core Business: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

3.) % of sport fish consumption restrictions in the Great Lakes



Ministry Contribution

- Co-ordinate the Ontario government's sport fish contaminant monitoring program, including monitoring sport fish in the Great Lakes.
- Develop consumption advice for sport fish based on health protection guidelines developed by Health Canada and advise the public on safe levels of sport fish consumption.
- Undertake projects with partners to support COA implementation.

What does the graph show?

- This graph shows the changes in the percentage of sport fish consumption restrictions throughout the Great Lakes since the base year of 1995.
- The graph shows a gradual decline in % consumption restrictions over the 6 years, and demonstrates progress toward meeting the target in 2010.
- Gradual decline in function of water exchange rate in Great Lakes (e.g. Lake Superior water exchanged every 180 years) plus the effect of the ministry's programs in the aggregate and the implementation of the proposed Canada-Ontario Agreement.

2002-2003 Commitments

- Publish the 2003-2004 *Guide to Eating Ontario Sport Fish* in March 2003 and post the information on the MOE web site.
- Ongoing monitoring of sport fish in the Great Lakes.
- Launch new vessel and COA projects.
- Inspect 115 municipal sewage treatment plants and 95 industrial sewage treatment facilities.

Long-term Target

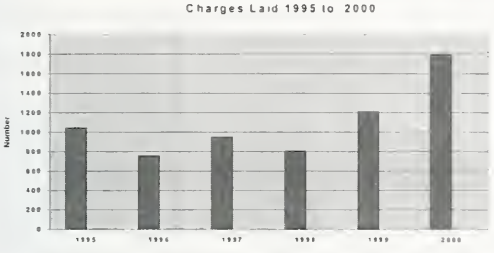
- Improvements in specific indicators or Ontario's aquatic ecosystems as measures by:
  - Percentage of sport fish consumption restrictions in the Great Lakes reduced by 10% by the year 2010 (1995 base – 589 restrictions or 33.9% restricted).

Core Business: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	
4.) Number of brownfield sites registered and cleaned up	
# brownfield sites registered and cleaned up TBD (see below)	Ministry Contribution • The Ministry of the Environment, alongside the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, contributed to enactment of the *Brownfield Statute Law Amendment Act, 2001*. The Act received Royal Assent on November 2, 2001. The Ministry of the Environment will develop regulations enforcing the Act in 2002-2003.
What does the graph show? • The *Brownfield Statute Law Amendment Act, 2001* received Royal Assent on November 2, 2001. The Ministry of the Environment will develop regulations enforcing the Act in 2002-03. During this period, data will be collected to support this measure. • Brownfields are former industrial or commercial properties which may be contaminated and which pose particularly complex challenges to redevelopment.	2002-2003 Commitments • Continue remediation of Deloro Mine Site and Smithville PCB site through the Environmental Clean Up Fund. Long-term Target • TBD

Core Business: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

5.) Number of charges laid

Charges Laid 1995 to 2000



Ministry Contribution

- The Ministry of the Environment uses a range of environmental enforcement tools to increase compliance and environmental protection, including the imposition of penalties.
- The Environmental SWAT Team, Vehicle Emissions Enforcement Unit and district staff inspect pollution sources and levy charges where appropriate.
- New Administrative Monetary Penalties will be implemented in 2002-2003.

What does the graph show?

- The number of charges laid have more than doubled since 1998 as a result of four factors which have strengthened the ministry's capabilities: the increased use of mandatory enforcement tools; the passage of Bill 92, *An Act to Strengthen Environmental Protection and Enforcement* which allows Provincial Officers Orders to be used; the deployment of the Environmental SWAT Team; and the Vehicle Emissions Enforcement Unit (SMOG Patrol)

2002-2003 Commitments

- Environmental SWAT Team will complete 900 inspections.
- District staff will complete 2,809 inspections.
- Vehicle Emissions Enforcement Unit (Smog Patrol) will complete 4,050 inspections.

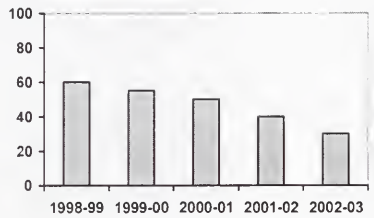
Long-term Target

- TBD

Core Business: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

6.) Destruction of PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls)

Percentage of High-Level PCB waste in storage



Ministry Contribution

- Continue to report on prosecutions and penalties.
- Planned inspections of 200 PCB storage sites.
- To date, over 60% of high level PCB wastes in storage have been destroyed (compared to the 1994 base year quantity of 18,600 tonnes).
- The 2001-2002 target of 60% reduction of high level PCB wastes in storage is expected to be met.
- Proposed regulation with 90-day comment period.

What does the graph show?

- The chart indicates a projected 70% commitment for 2002-2003 based on the previous COA and is in keeping with the long- term commitment of continuous improvement towards the destruction of PCB wastes currently in storage.
- Actual amount of PCBs in storage affected by amounts coming out of service at any given time.

2002-2003 Commitments

- Begin implementation of regulation to achieve 100% destruction of PCB wastes in storage, if approved.
- Inspect 200 PCB sites.

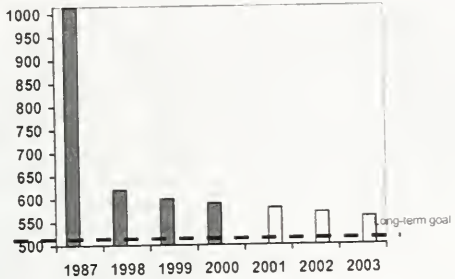
Long-term Target

- The total (100%) destruction of PCB wastes currently in storage by the end of a 3-year period following finalization of the regulation.

Core Business: CONSERVATION AND STEWARDSHIP

7.) Reduction in non-hazardous waste going to disposal

Reducing waste disposal per capita: Kgs



Ministry Contribution

- Reduction in non-hazardous waste going to disposal from 600 kilograms per person in 1999 to 590 kilograms per person in 2000.

What does the graph show?

- This graph shows the recent and projected trend in annual kilograms of waste disposed of per person since 1987. A sharp and immediate decline between 1987 and 1998 did not transpire as the graph may suggest. From 1987 to 1998 a gradual and consistent decline in waste disposed per capita occurred. Annual quantities disposed of are reported to the ministry by operators of municipal and private waste disposal sites in Ontario and elsewhere (i.e., landfills and incinerators).
- This includes waste disposed of in Ontario and elsewhere, generated in Ontario by residential, industrial, commercial and institutional sources, excluding: Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, Milling, Fishery, Automotive-recycling, scrap, sewage sludge, construction and demolition.
- Provincial population is reported/projected by Statistics Canada

2002-2003 Commitments

- Further reduce waste disposal in landfills and incinerators from 590 kilograms per capita in 2000 to 580 in 2001.
- Implement provisions of the *Waste Diversion Act* (2001) to increase diversion of waste from disposal.

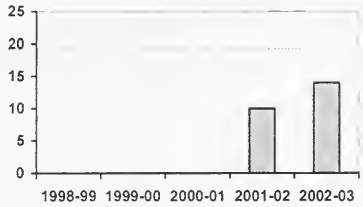
Long-term Target

- Continuous improvement toward 50% reduction (507 kgs. per capita) from the base year of 1987.

Core Business: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

8.) Innovation in Environmental Management

Innovative Pilots Launched (Cumulative Totals)



Ministry Contribution

- Implementation and Transition Secretariat established in 2001 to lead implementation of the vision contained in the Managing the Environment Report.
- Develop a strategic change implementation framework.
- Implement an incentive-based continuous improvement approach to assist companies in moving beyond compliance. Pilot two Cooperative Agreements.
- Assist companies in meeting compliance by piloting two compliance assistance initiatives.
- With emphasis on local participation, develop long-term, local watershed strategies to protect the environment. Pilot six projects.

Explanation

The graph shows the cumulative total of innovative approaches launched of the planned target of 20 (minimum).

2002-2003 Commitments

- Develop partnerships to test innovative approaches for continuous improvement that assist companies in moving beyond compliance. Pilot four innovative projects.

Long-term Target

- Through 2005, develop, test and evaluate a minimum of 20 innovative approaches.

2001-2002 Ministry Spending by Core Business – Interim Actuals*

Ministry of the Environment

Operating	$212 million
Gross Capital	$20 million
	1,695 staff

Internal Administration

Operating	$46 million
Gross Capital	$- million
	205 staff

Environmental Protection

Operating	$161 million
Gross Capital	$20 million
	1,430 staff

Conservation and Stewardship

Operating	$5 million
Gross Capital	$- million
	60 staff

Note: Staff numbers are shown as full-time equivalents (FTEs)
Staff numbers exclude 630 staff from the Ontario Clean Water Agency

Gross Capital Expenditure includes the following: i) acquisition or construction of major tangible capital assets owned by the Province (land buildings and transportation infrastructure) and other tangible capital assets: ii) repairs and maintenance; and iii) transfers for capital purposes.

*PSAB based

2002-2003 Ministry Approved Allocations by Core Business - Plan*

Ministry of the Environment

Operating	$244 million
Gross Capital	$19 million
	1,710 staff

Internal Administration

Operating	$46 million
Gross Capital	$- million
	185 staff

Environmental Protection

Operating	$192 million
Gross Capital	$19 million
	1,465 staff

Conservation and Stewardship

Operating	$6 million
Gross Capital	$- million
	60 staff

Note: Staff numbers are shown as full-time equivalents (FTEs)
Staff numbers exclude 635 staff from the Ontario Clean Water Agency

Gross Capital Expenditure includes the following: i) acquisition or construction of major tangible capital assets owned by the Province (land buildings and transportation infrastructure) and other tangible capital assets: ii) repairs and maintenance; and iii) transfers for capital purposes.

*PSAB based

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